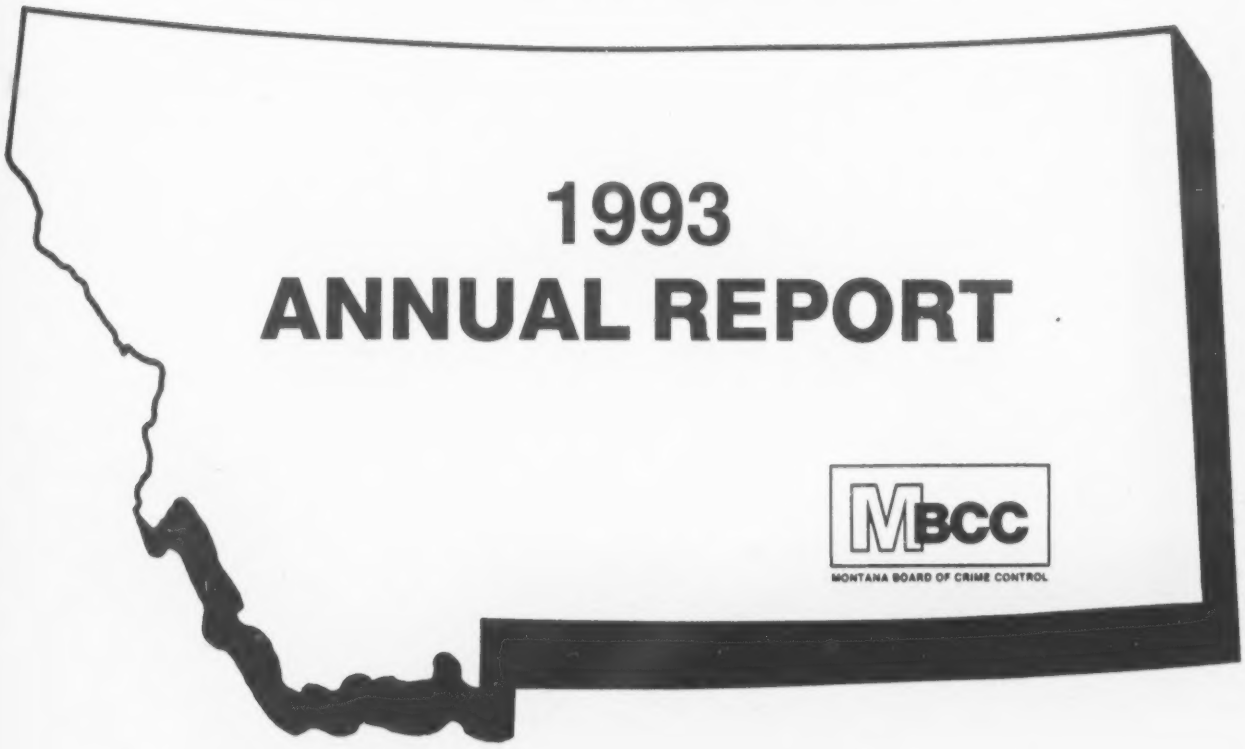
S4705-1-U

CRIME

IN MONTANA



1993
ANNUAL REPORT

MBCC
MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

CRIME IN MONTANA

1993

ANNUAL REPORT

Compiled by the

Statistical Analysis Center

John Pfaff, Jr., Chairman

Montana Board of Crime Control
303 N. Roberts
Helena, Montana

Montana Board of Crime Control Members

Dr. John Pfaff, Jr.
Chairman of the Board
Whitefish

Craig Anderson
Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
Glendive

Randy Bellingham
Montana Youth Justice Council
Billings

Donald Bjertness
Citizen at Large
Billings

Fred A. Brown
Mayor
Libby

Gary Buchanan
Citizen at Large
Billings

Rick Day
Director
Department of Corrections
and Human Services
Helena

John Flynn
Broadwater County Attorney
Townsend

Hon. Del Gage
State Senator
Cut Bank

Donna Heggem
County Commissioner
Fergus County
Winifred

Hon. Joseph Mazurek
Attorney General
Helena

Hon. Dorothy McCarter
District Judge
Helena

Hon. Gregory Mohr
Justice of the Peace
Sidney

Hon. Mary Lou Peterson
State Representative
Eureka

Mike Shortell
Police Chief
Havre

Bill Slaughter
Gallatin County Sheriff
Bozeman

Ken Stuker
School Principal
Helena

Hon. Jean Turnage
Chief Justice
Montana Supreme Court
Helena

Staff Members
Montana Board of Crime Control
Statistical Analysis Center
(406) 444-3604
Ellis E. Kiser, Executive Director, Montana Board of Crime Control
Tom Murphy, SAC Director
Dara Smith, Data Technician

STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL
303 North Roberts - PO Box 201408 - Helena, MT 59620-1408

Joseph P. Mazurek
Attorney General

Phone (406) 444-3604
FAX (406) 444-4722

September 1, 1994

Dear Reader:

CRIME IN MONTANA - 1993 ANNUAL REPORT is prepared by the Statistical Analysis Center for the Montana Board of Crime Control. Crime statistics are an important bench mark revealing trends, patterns and clues to the future of crime in Montana. The Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) system, the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), and the Juvenile Probation Information System (JPIS) are the vehicles which afford the state and the nation the information on crime.

It is to be noted that the JPIS system has reached a major milestone in that it now has 100% reporting from all Juvenile Probation offices across the state of Montana. The participating Probation offices are to be commended for this outstanding achievement. Hopefully, this system will also provide assistance in case management at the Probation office level.

The data for 1993 reflects only minor changes over 1992. The overall trend is a slight reduction in the overall crime level. Data for the past ten or more years has been fairly 'flat' in that there has been very little change in pattern of reported offenses. Montana is holding fast on maintaining crime at a static level, which is a positive posture for law enforcement.

Since all reporting is voluntary, we must recognize and thank all those volunteers that work so diligently in the field. Our thanks go out to the record clerks, CJIN operators, and the law enforcement administrators who make this whole process work in a logical fashion. This book should be dedicated to all the system volunteers.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ellis E. Kiser,
Executive Director

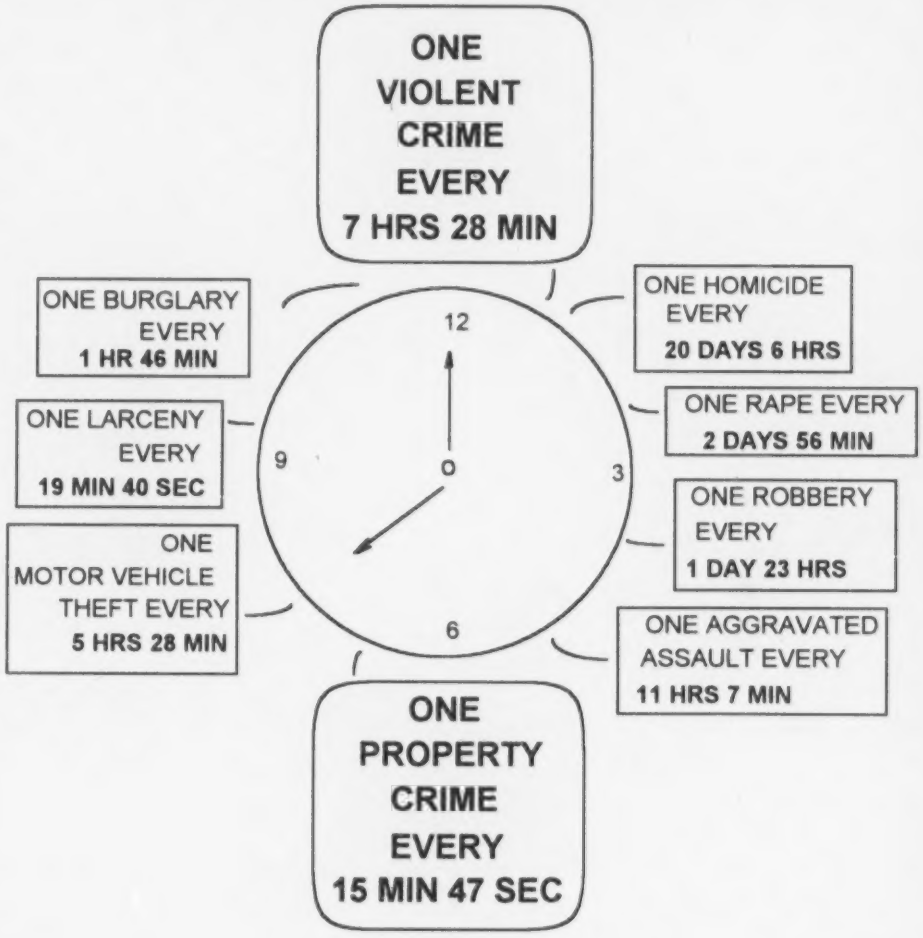
Data used in the preparation of this publication
was compiled by the
staff of the
Statistical Analysis Center
of the
Montana Board of Crime Control

The Board of Crime Control thanks all the
local law enforcement contributors for
the thousands of hours that they
give to data entry.

Without the local contributor, this document
would not be possible.

Thank you!

1993 MONTANA CRIME CLOCK


ONE VIOLENT CRIME EVERY 7 HRS 28 MIN
ONE HOMICIDE EVERY 20 DAYS 6 HRS
ONE RAPE EVERY 2 DAYS 56 MIN
ONE ROBBERY EVERY 1 DAY 23 HRS
ONE AGGRAVATED ASSAULT EVERY 11 HRS 7 MIN
ONE PROPERTY CRIME EVERY 15 MIN 47 SEC
ONE MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT EVERY 5 HRS 28 MIN
ONE LARCENY EVERY 19 MIN 40 SEC
ONE BURGLARY EVERY 1 HR 46 MIN
12
3
6
9

GENERAL CRIME STATISTICS FROM THE MONTANA UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

Overview and Introduction

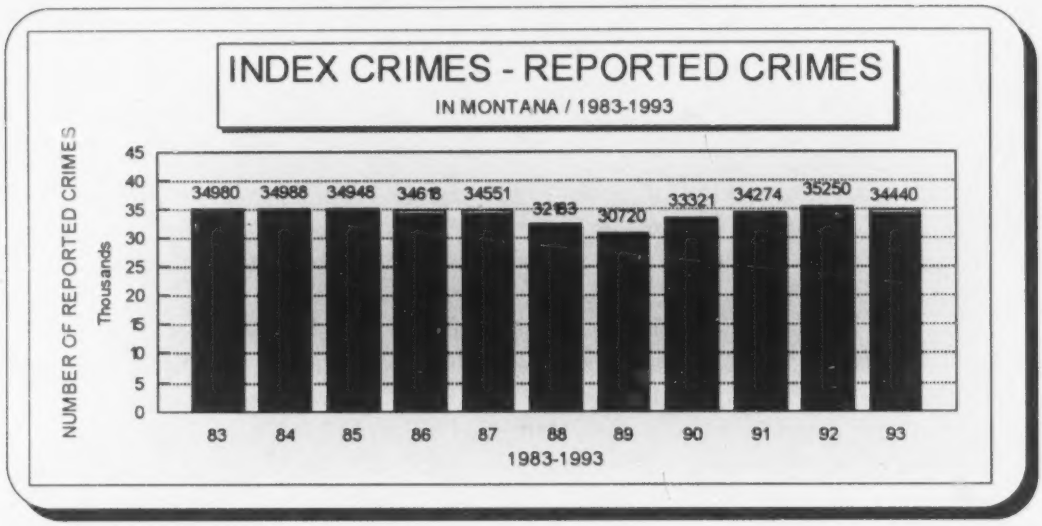
This report contains the most complete, up-to-date, and accurate information currently available about crime in the State of Montana. It is intended to address the informational needs of law enforcement administrators, planners, legislators, and local government officials.

The data and statistics presented below are initiated primarily by the police departments and sheriff offices throughout the state. These agencies provide basic information about each crime which is reported to them and about each arrest they make to the Montana Uniform Crime Reporting (MUCR) system. In turn, the MUCR program feeds data into the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

It is emphasized that the amount and type of crime reported in this document is based upon the number of reported offenses and does not measure those offenses unknown to the law enforcement community. Many crimes, for example, may go unreported because the victims are unaware they have been victimized or have themselves been participants in illegal activity.

At the same time , it is noted that many sociological and environmental factors influence the type and volume of criminal activity in a particular geographical area. These include the density and size of the community, demographic characteristics of the populations, the economic status of the population, educational, recreational, and religious characteristics of the population, effective strength of local law enforcement agencies, policies of prosecuting officials and the courts and public attitudes toward laws and law enforcement. Many of these are beyond the ability of local law enforcement agencies to control.

INCIDENCE OF MAJOR CRIMES IN MONTANA 1983-1993



State Crime Index

Because of their serious nature, their frequency of occurrence and the reliability of their reporting, the crimes of willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft are used as a gauge with which to measure the amount of crime and how much it increases or decreases over time. The ***crime index*** is the total number of these offenses that come to the attention of law enforcement agencies.

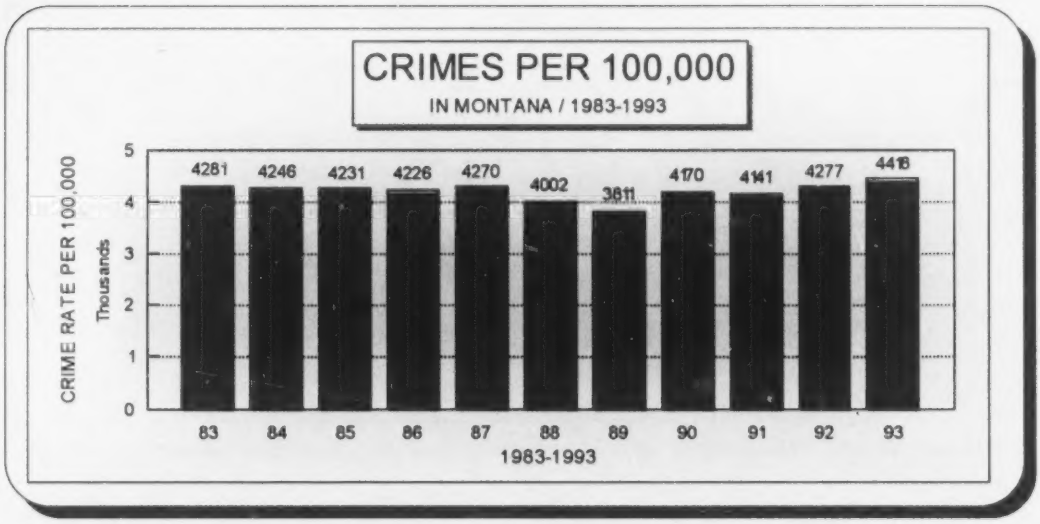
In 1993, a total of 34,440 major crimes was reported to law enforcement officials in Montana. This number represents a small decrease in the frequency of crimes occurring in the state. During the 1980's the number of major crimes deceased an average of 1.6% per year. The early 1990's have experienced a reversal of this trend. In 1990, the number of major crimes increased 8.3% over those reported in 1989. In 1991, the increase was smaller - 2.9%. Between 1991 and 1992, a similar increase (2.9%) was observed. The decrease in 1993 from 1992 was 2.4%.

Increases were reported in only two of the seven major crimes; homicide and burglary. This is a reversal of burglary trend which has been dominant for the past several years. Homicide does not have a multi-year trend.

In 1993, 20% of the major offenses reported were solved, or classified as being cleared.

STATE CRIME RATE 1983-1993

State Crime Rate



The ***crime rate*** of a given area is defined as the number of index crimes per 100,000 population. By using rates per population, comparisons can be made between jurisdictions of unequal populations. It should be noted that the rate only takes into consideration the population factor and does not incorporate any of the many other elements which may contribute to the amount of crime reported in a given community. The ***crime index*** is the total number of these offenses that are reported to law enforcement agencies.

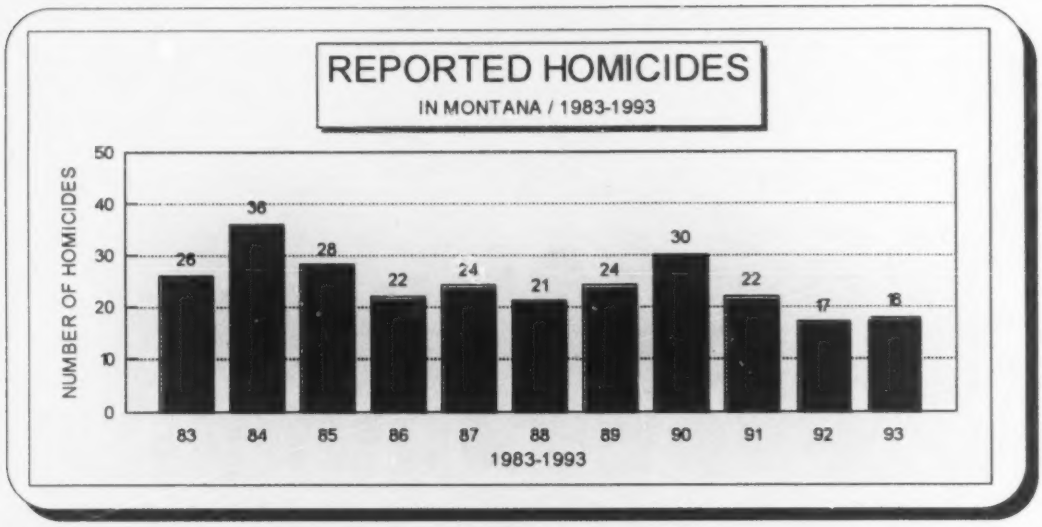
The 1993 population figures used to calculate the state's ***crime rate*** have been provided to the MUCR program by the U. S.. Bureau of Census through the FBI. In 1993, Montana's population was estimated to be 839,000. The population of reporting jurisdictions was 779,383 which is about 93% of the state total.

In 1993, Montana's ***crime rate*** was 4,419 major crimes per 100,000 population based on reporting jurisdictions. This reflects a small increase in the ***crime rate*** over 1992, however, due to the small fluctuations in the state's twelve year ***crime rate*** there can be no trend identified, other than to state that there is no trend.

When compared to national statistics, the state's 1993 ***crime rate*** was 25-30% lower.

In 1993, over 30% of the total offenses reported were solved, being cleared by arrest or by exception. Of the $20.1 million of property lost, $4.2 million were recovered for an overall recovery rate of 21%.

HOMICIDE

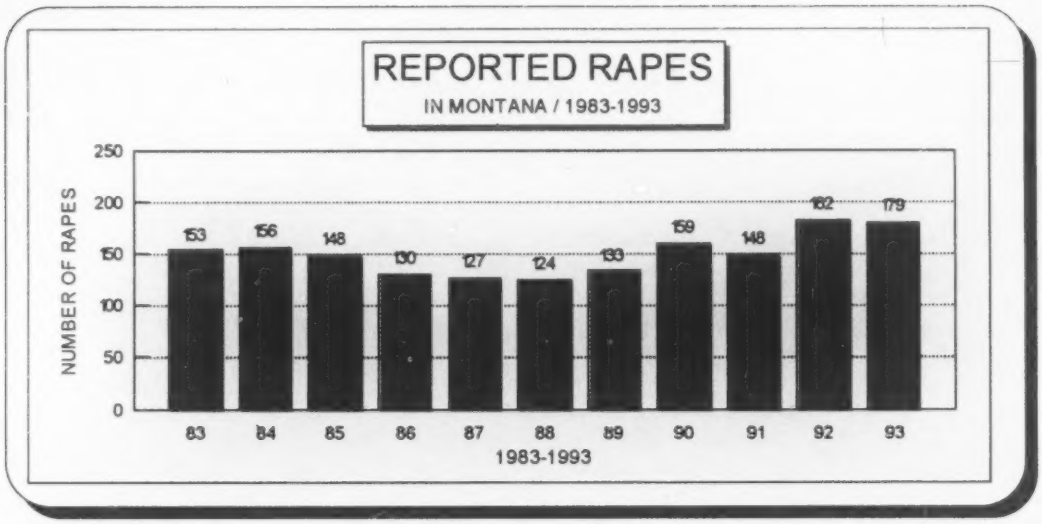


Homicide is the willful, non-negligent killing of one human being by another. It includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but does not include justifiable homicide where an offender is killed by a police officer in the line of duty or a felon killed during the commission of a crime by a private citizen.

In 1993, 18 murders were reported in the state. The 18 reported homicides is only one more than reported last year. Throughout the 1980's, the number of homicides occurring in Montana fell into a narrow band between twenty and forty per year, with the highest occurring in 1981 (40) and the lowest in 1988 (21) The overall trend in number of homicides has been downward. Because the numbers are so small, however, one cannot say whether these differences between the years are statistically significant.

Of the 18 homicides reported in 1993, 13 were "solved" or "cleared" for a clearance rate of 72%. This is comparable with the national rate of 65%. Like national statistics, Montana's clearance rate for homicides is consistently higher than for other crimes. Montana's homicide rate for 1993 was 2.3 homicides per 100,000 population. The nation's comparable rate for 1992 was 9.3.

FORCIBLE RAPE



Rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Both assaults and attempts to commit rape by force are included in this definition. Statutory rape (without force) and sexual assaults against males are classified as sexual offenses and are not counted under this classification.

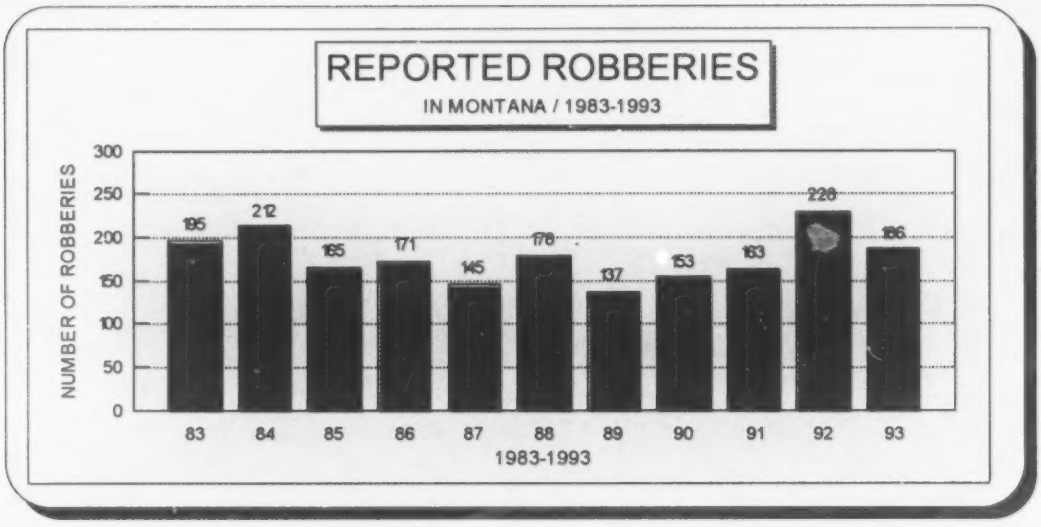
A total of 179 cases of rape and attempted rape was reported to Montana law enforcement officials in 1993. This was a 1.2% decrease over the 1992 count of 182.

In almost 90% of the cases, the victim was beaten or threatened to be beaten with the offenders hands, fists, or feet. These statistics represent a return from previous years' observations. 1991 & 1992 statistics showed more unsuccessful attempts being reported and the use of a weapon in the commission of the crime becoming more frequent.

Fourteen percent (14%) of the reported rapes were cleared by arrest or by exception in 1993. This is a lower ratio of clearances than in prior years. The national clearance rate in 1992 was 50%.

The 1993 incidence of rape in Montana was 23 forcible rapes or attempts per 100,000 persons. This is slightly less than half the national (1992) rate of 43.

ROBBERY



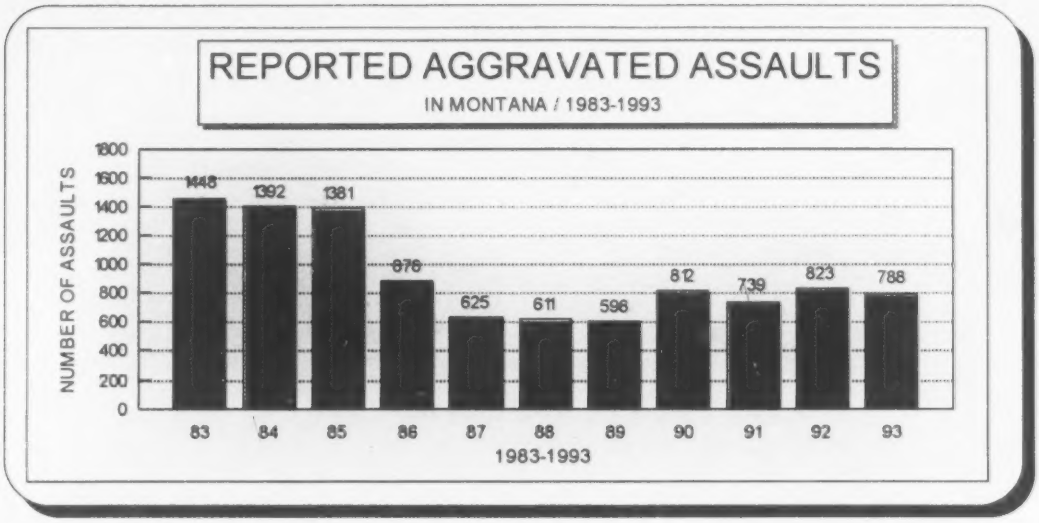
Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or the threat of force or violence and/or putting the victim in fear. Robbery is a crime in which the element of personal confrontation between the victim and offender is present. Attempts to rob are included in the robbery count.

A total of 186 cases of robbery and attempted robbery was reported to Montana law enforcement officials in 1993. This was a 18% decrease from 1992's count of 228 which contributes to the general downward trend observed over the past eleven years.

Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the reported robberies were cleared by arrest or by exception in 1993. This is slightly less than the clearance rate of 1992. The national clearance rate in 1992 was 24%.

The 1993 incidence of robbery in Montana was 24 robberies per 100,000 persons. This is considerably less than the national (1992) rate of 264.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



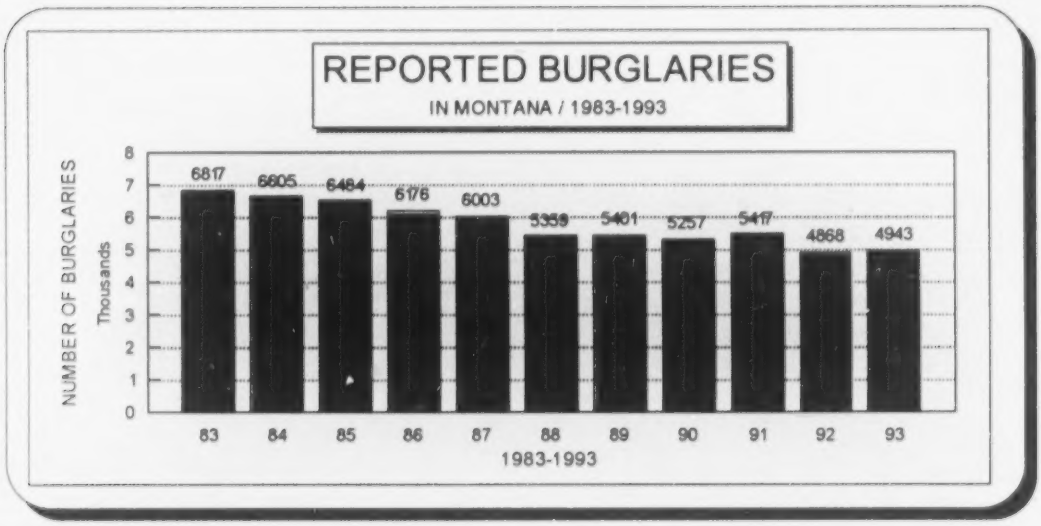
Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon, or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Any assault which does not involve the use of a weapon and does not result in serious injury is classified as a simple assault and is reported under a separate crime category.

A total of 788 cases of aggravated assault and attempted aggravated assault was reported to Montana law enforcement officials in 1993. This was a 4.3% decrease from the previous year's count of 823.

Fifty-two percent (52%) of the reported aggravated assaults were cleared by arrest or by exception in 1993. This is an improved clearance rate as compared to 50% in 1992. The national clearance rate in 1992 was 56%.

The 1993 incidence of aggravated assault or attempts in Montana was 101 per 100,000 persons. This is approximately one fourth the national (1992) rate of 442.

BURGLARY



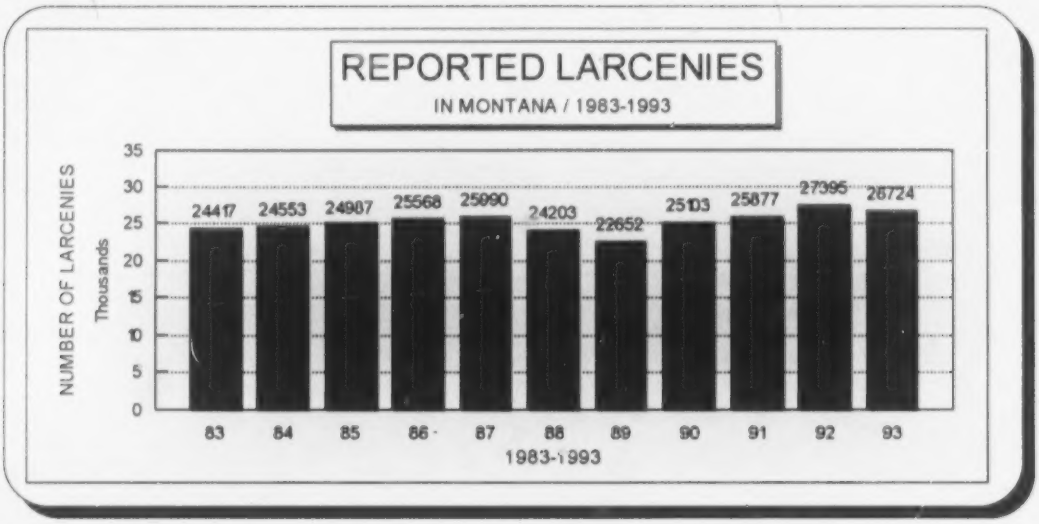
Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The theft of items from a building is classified as burglary if it is accompanied by a breaking or unlawful entry (trespass) without breaking. If the building is open to the general public and the offender has legal access, it is considered a larceny.

A total of 4,943 cases of burglary and attempted burglary was reported to Montana law enforcement officials in 1993. This was a 1.5% increase over the previous year's count of 4,868, reversing the general downward trend observed over previous years.

Thirteen percent (13%) of the reported burglaries were cleared by arrest or by exception in 1993. This is equal to the proportion cleared in 1992 when it was 13%. The national clearance rate in 1992 was also 13%.

The 1993 incidence of burglary in Montana was 634 forcible burglaries or attempts per 100,000 persons. This is slightly less than half the national (1992) rate of 1,168.

LARCENY/THEFT



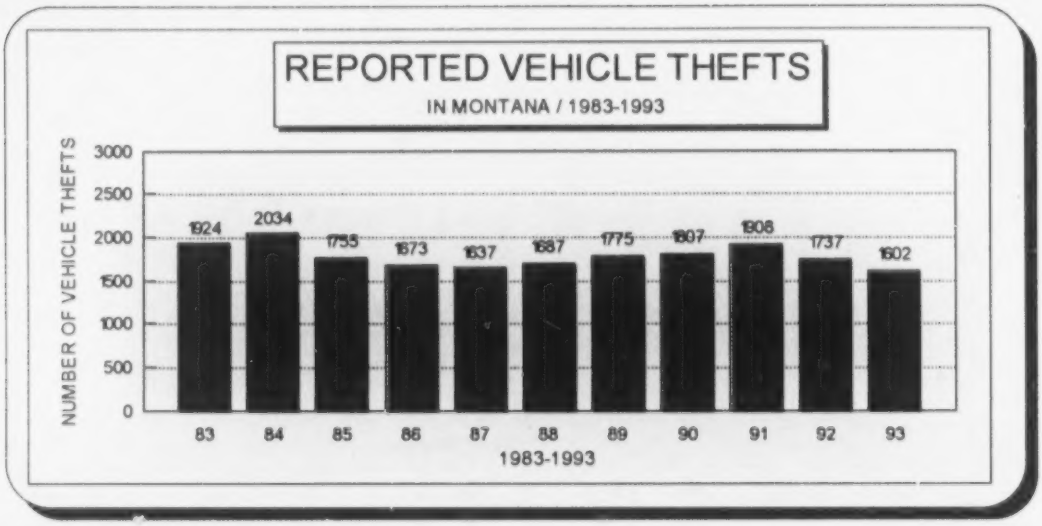
Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Larceny includes such crimes as pickpocket, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, and theft from buildings where forced entry is not involved. It does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or bad checks. Similarly motor vehicle theft is not included in this category since it is considered a major crime by itself.

A total of 26,724 cases of larceny and attempted larceny was reported to Montana law enforcement officials in 1993. This is a 2.5% decrease from the previous year's count of 27,395.

Twenty percent (20%) of the reported larcenies were cleared by arrest or by exception in 1993. This is similar to the proportion cleared in 1992 when it was 21%. The national clearance rate in 1992 was also 21%.

The 1993 incidence of larceny in Montana was 3,515 larcenies per 100,000 persons. This is slightly higher than half the national (1992) rate of 3,103.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



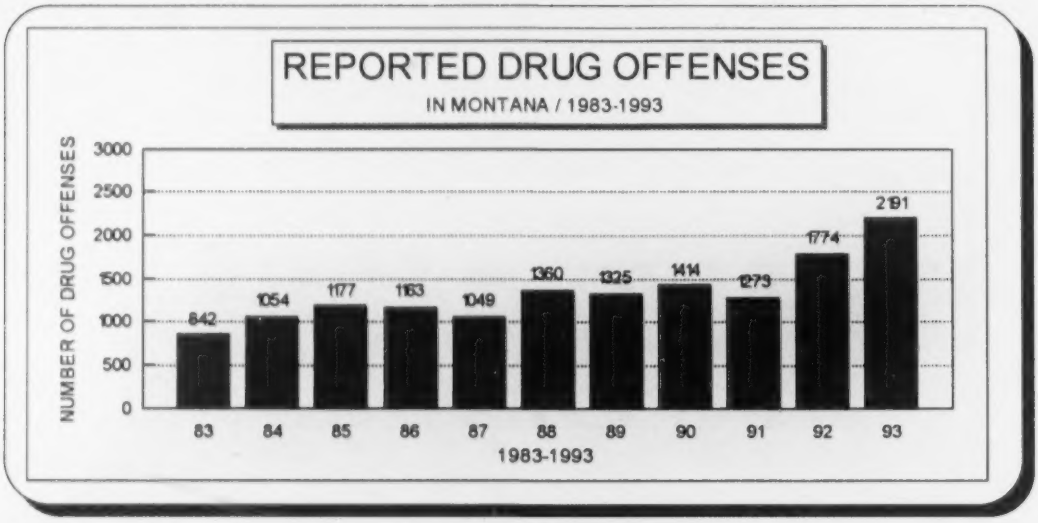
Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft of or attempted theft of a vehicle which is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. It includes automobiles, trucks, buses, vans, motorcycles, and snowmobiles. It does not include motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes and farming equipment.

A total of 1,602 cases of motor vehicle theft and attempted motor vehicle theft was reported to Montana law enforcement officials in 1993. This was a 7.8% decrease from the previous year's count of 1,737 holding to the general downward trend observed over previous years.

Twenty-nine percent (29%) of the reported motor vehicle thefts were cleared by arrest or by exception in 1993. This is equal to the proportion cleared in 1992 when it was 29%. The national clearance rate in 1992 was 14%.

The 1993 incidence of motor vehicle theft in Montana was 206 motor vehicle thefts or attempts per 100,000 persons. This is approximately one-third the national (1992) rate of 632.

DRUG ABUSE VIOLATIONS



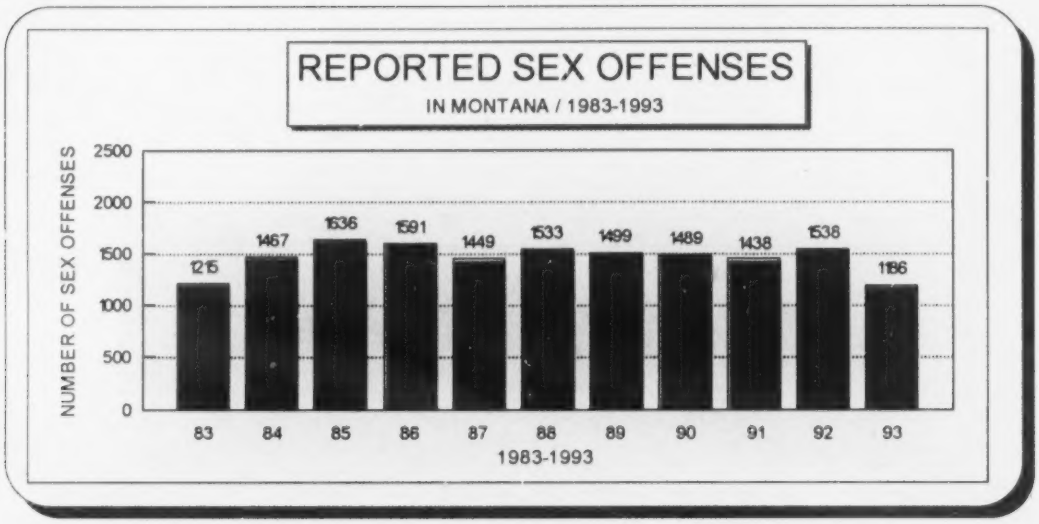
Drug abuse involves the unlawful possession, sale, use, cultivation, and manufacturing of controlled substances and narcotic drugs.

A total of 2,191 cases of drug abuse and attempted drug abuse was reported to Montana law enforcement officials in 1993. This was a 24% increase over the previous year's count of 1,774.

Over ninety percent (90%) of the reported drug abuse cases were cleared by arrest or by exception in 1993. This is an improved clearance rate since in 1992 when it was 78.9%.

The 1993 incidence of drug abuse in Montana was 281 drug abuse cases or attempts per 100,000 persons as compared to 215 per 100,000 in 1992.

SEX OFFENSES



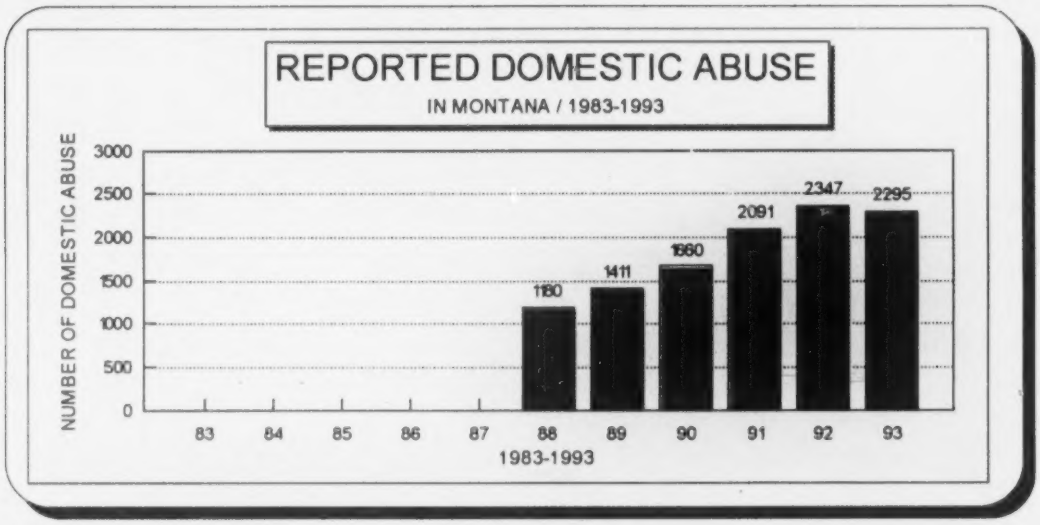
Sex crimes include offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Montana law lists four specific crimes: sexual assault, deviate sexual conduct, indecent exposure and incest. Excluded under this category are forcible rape, prostitution and commercial vice.

A total of 1,183 cases of sex offense and attempted sex offense was reported to Montana law enforcement officials in 1993. This was a 23% decrease from the previous year's count of 1,538

Twenty-two percent (22%) of the reported sex offenses were cleared by arrest or by exception in 1993. The clearance rate is slightly less in 1993 than the 1992 figures cleared when it was 28%.

The 1993 incidence of sex offenses in Montana was 151.8 sex offenses or attempts per 100,000 persons as compared to the 1992 figure of 186 per 100,000.

DOMESTIC ABUSE



A person commits the offense of domestic abuse if he/she: (a) purposely or knowingly causes bodily injury to a family member or household member; or (b) purposely or knowingly causes reasonable apprehension of bodily injury in a family member or household member.

A total of 2,295 cases of domestic abuse and attempted domestic abuse was reported to Montana law enforcement officials in 1993. This was a 2% decrease from the previous year's count of 2,347, reversing the general increasing trend observed over the previous years.

Sixty-six percent (66%) of the reported domestic abuse cases were cleared by arrest or by exception in 1993. This is similar to the proportion cleared in 1992 when it was 68%.

The 1993 incidence of domestic abuse in Montana was 295 domestic abuse cases or attempts per 100,000 persons as compared to 284 per 100,000 in 1992..

TABLE 1

STATE SUMMARY OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO LAW ENFORCEMENT (1993)

	Offenses Reported Or Known By Police	Cleared By Arrest	Percent Cleared By Arrest
Homicide	18	13	72.2
Rape	179	25	14.0
Robbery	186	53	28.5
Aggrav. Assault	788	412	52.3
Violent	**1,171**	**503**	**43.0**
Burglary	4,943	659	13.3
Larceny	26,724	5,380	20.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,602	466	29.1
Property	**33,269**	**6,505**	**19.6**
TOTAL PART I	**34,440**	**7,008**	**20.3**
Other Assaults	6,269	3,809	60.8
Domestic Abuse	2,295	1,522	66.3
Arson	154	50	32.5
Forgery	1,232	280	22.7
Fraud	2,703	763	28.2
Embezzlement	26	10	38.5
Stolen Property	169	99	58.6
Vandalism	13,570	1,816	13.4
Weapons	327	210	64.2
Prostitution	32	27	84.4
Sex Offenses	1,183	265	22.4
Narcotics	2,191	2,076	94.8
Gambling	10	4	40.0
Offenses Against Family	400	169	42.3
DUI	5,464	4,929	90.2
TOTAL PART II	**33,730**	**14,507**	**43.0**
GRAND TOTAL	**68,170**	**21,515**	**31.6**

TABLE 2
COMPARISON OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES
IN MONTANA
1992 AND 1993

	NUMBER REPORTED 1992	NUMBER REPORTED 1993	PERCENT CHANGE
Homicide	17	18	5.9
Rape	182	179	-1.7
Robbery	228	186	-18.4
Aggrav. Assault	823	788	-4.3
Total Violent	**1,250**	**1,171**	**-6.3**
Burglary	4,868	4,943	1.5
Larceny	27,395	26,724	-2.5
Motor Veh Theft	1,737	1,602	-7.8
Total Property	**34,000**	**33,269**	**-2.2**
TOTAL PART I	**35,250**	**34,440**	**-2.3**
Simple Assault	6,739	6,269	-7.0
Domestic Abuse	2,347	2,295	-2.2
Arson	177	154	-13.0
Forgery	1,277	1,232	-3.5
Fraud	2,250	2,703	20.1
Embezzlement	33	26	-21.2
Stolen Property	303	169	-44.2
Vandalism	15,505	13,570	-12.5
Weapons	451	327	-27.5
Prostitution	41	32	-22.0
Sex Offenses	1,538	1,183	-23.1
Narcotics	1,774	2,191	23.5
Gambling	6	10	66.7
Off Against Fam	577	400	-30.7
DUI	6,335	5,464	-13.8
TOTAL PART II	**37,006**	**33,730**	**-8.9%**
GRAND TOTAL	**72,256**	**68,170**	**-5.7%**

TABLE 3
PROPERTY LOSSES INCURRED IN CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY (1993)

TYPE OF CRIME	AVERAGE LOSS	TOTAL LOSS	TOTAL RECOVERED	% VALUE RECOVERED
Robbery	$410	$94,224	$13,279	14%
Burglary	$649	$3,162,529	$240,674	8%
Larceny	$277	$7,613,144	$559,809	7%
M V Theft	$2,792	$4,992,315	$3,203,951	64%
Vandalism	$156	$2,401,054	$136,988	6%
Other	$131	$1,823,592	$65,598	4%
Total	**$316**	**$20,086,858**	**$4,220,299**	**21%**

TABLE 4
FREQUENCY (%) OF USE OF VARIOUS WEAPONS IN THE COMMISSION OF VIOLENT CRIMES IN MONTANA (1993)

Weapon	Type of Violent Crime: Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Ag. Assault	Total
Firearm	65%	5%	23%	29%	25%
Knife	6%	2%	11%	22%	17%
Other Dangerous Weapon	12%	1%	11%	14%	11%
Hands, Feet Etc.	18%	92%	55%	35%	47%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL NO. OF CASES	18	179	186	788	1,171

TABLE 5
COUNTY RANKING
WITH RESPECT TO
THEIR 1993 CRIME RATE

County	1993 Crime Rate	County	1993 Crime Rate
CASCADE	6,882.0	SHERIDAN	2,226.1
YELLOWSTONE	6,402.5	LAKE	2,057.4
DEER LODGE	5,700.9	BEAVERHEAD	1,913.4
SILVER BOW	5,664.2	MUSSELSHELL	1,886.8
FLATHEAD	5,591.2	ROSEBUD	1,859.2
HILL	5,499.3	CHOUTEAU	1,795.0
MINERAL	5,345.0	PONDERA	1,706.2
MISSOULA	5,035.7	SANDERS	1,650.8
STATE AVERAGE	**4,418.9**	WHEATLAND	1,601.7
LEWIS & CLARK	4,192.6	FALLON	1,299.6
CUSTER	4,073.0	STILLWATER	1,207.4
PARK	3,989.1	POWELL	1,501.8
LINCOLN	3,777.3	MADISON	1,323.6
MEAGHER	3,729.7	BLAINE	1,151.6
BROADWATER	3,285.1	POWDER RIVER	1,003.8
FERGUS	3,001.1	VALLEY	884.9
GALLATIN	2,957.6	DANIELS	582.0
GRANITE	2,864.9	TETON	443.2
SWEET GRASS	2,701.0	JEFFERSON	368.9
RICHLAND	2,685.1		
ROOSEVELT	2,525.3		
BIG HORN	2,495.4		
DAWSON	2,421.6		
PHILLIPS	2,309.9		
CARBON	2,307.4		
TOOLE	2,280.8		

*Due to the manner in which the crime rate is calculated, it is not currently possible to say that the crime rate in one particular county is significantly higher or lower than another.

TABLE 6
COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICES RANKED WITH RESPECT TO THEIR 1993 CRIME RATES

AGENCY	1993 Crime Rate
Deer Lodge County S. O.	5,700.9
Butte/Silver Bow County S.O...	5,664.2
Mineral County S. O.	5,345.0
Lincoln County S. O.	3,777.3
Meagher County S. O.	3,729.7
Flathead County S. O.	3,673.5
Broadwater County S. O.	3,285.1
Granite County S. O.	2,864.9
Missoula County S.O.	2,846.7
Custer County S. O.	2,716.6
Roosevelt County S. O.	2,711.4
Sweet Grass County S. O.	2,701.0
Yellowstone County S. O.	2,570.6
Big Horn County S. O.	2,495.4
Phillips County S. O.	2,309.9
Toole County S. O.	2,280.8
Hill County S. O.	2,262.3
Richland County S. O.	2,135.4
Gallatin County S. O.	2,103.3
Carbon County S. O.	1,917.2
Lewis & Clark County S. O.	1,910.8
Musselshell County S.O.	1,886.8
Rosebud County S. O.	1,859.2
Chouteau County S. O.	1,789.9
Sheridan County S. O.	1,744.8
Sanders County S. O.	1,717.4
Cascade County S. O.	1,653.1
Park County S. O.	1,618.8
Wheatland County S.O.	1,601.7
Fergus County S. O.	1,536.3
Powell County S. O.	1,458.8
Madison County S. O.	1,323.6
Valley County S. O.	1,216.1
Stillwater County S. O.	1,207.4
Pondera County S. O.	1,178.5
Blaine County S. O.	1,151.6
Powder River County S. O.	1,003.8
Ravalli County S. O.	1,002.8
Lake County S. O.	995.1
Beaverhead County S. O.	889.4

TABLE 7
CITY POLICE DEPARTMENTS RANKED WITH RESPECT TO THEIR 1993 CRIME RATES

AGENCY	County	1993 Crime Rate
Kalispell P.D.	Flathead	11,704.6
Great Falls P.D.	Cascade	8,972.5
Whitefish P.D.	Flathead	8,676.0
West Yellowstone P.D.	Gallatin	7,979.3
Havre P.D.	Hill	7,852.5
Billings P.D.	Yellowstone	7,763.2
Hamilton P.D.	Ravalli	7,390.6
Missoula P.D.	Missoula	6,898.9
Livingston P.D.	Park	6,641.4
Polson P.D.	Lake	6,441.1
Helena P.D.	Lewis & Clark	6,171.4
Laurel P.D.	Yellowstone	5,360.1
Miles City P.D.	Custer	4,589.9
Lewistown P.D.	Fergus	4,458.1
Glendive P.D.	Dawson	4,050.0
St. Ignatius P.D.	Lake	4,041.6
Sidney P.D.	Richland	3,393.0
Red Lodge P.D.	Carbon	3,349.3
Manhattan P.D.	Gallatin	3,260.9
Dillon P.D.	Beaverhead	3,045.6
Columbia Falls P.D.	Flathead	2,929.8
Belgrade P.D.	Gallatin	2,924.5
Plentywood P.D.	Sheridan	2,815.5
Conrad P.D.	Pondera	2,350.1
Three Forks P.D.	Gallatin	1,880.9
Fort Benton P.D.	Chouteau	1,806.5
Ronan P.D.	Lake	1,683.7
Baker P.D.	Fallon	1,584.7
Deer Lodge P.D.	Powell	1,542.3
Fairview	Richland	1,538.5
Thompson Falls P.D.	Sanders	1,268.7
Glasgow P.D.	Valley	462.5
Boulder P.D.	Jefferson	372.3
Poplar	Roosevelt	344.0

TABLE 8
1993 MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

Agency	1993 Population	Index	Rate	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MVT
Beaverhead	4,610	41	889.4	0	0	0	4	17	15	5
Dillon	4,170	127	3,045.6	0	0	0	1	18	106	2
Total	**8,780**	**168**	**1,913.4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**35**	**121**	**7**
Big Horn	11,902	297	2,495.4	0	1	1	10	70	200	15
Total	**11,902**	**297**	**2,495.4**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**10**	**70**	**200**	**15**
Blaine	5,384	62	1,151.6	0	0	0	2	18	31	11
Chinook	(1,533)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**5,384**	**62**	**1,151.6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**18**	**31**	**11**
Broadwater	3,592	118	3,285.1	0	0	0	3	31	78	6
Total	**3,592**	**118**	**3,285.1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**31**	**78**	**6**
Carbon	5,581	107	1,917.2	0	0	0	1	34	68	4
Red Lodge	2,090	70	3,349.3	0	0	0	5	8	55	2
Bridger	(752)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**7,671**	**177**	**2,307.4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**42**	**123**	**6**
Carter	(1,519)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Cascade	23,108	382	1,653.1	0	2	0	25	50	280	25
Great Falls	57,799	5,186	8,972.5	1	41	30	12	500	4,417	185
Total	**80,907**	**5568**	**6,882.0**	**1**	**43**	**30**	**37**	**550**	**4,697**	**210**
Choteau	3,855	69	1,789.9	0	0	0	6	7	49	7
Fort Benton	1,716	31	1,806.5	0	0	0	2	2	24	3
Total	**5,571**	**100**	**1,795.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**9**	**73**	**10**
Custer	3,313	90	2,716.6	0	0	0	8	11	68	3
Miles City	8,693	399	4,589.9	0	0	2	8	46	318	25
Total	**12,006**	**489**	**4,073.0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**16**	**57**	**386**	**28**
Daniels	1,031	6	582.0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1
Scobey	(1,140)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**1,031**	**6**	**582.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Dawson	4,534	33	727.8	0	0	0	5	7	20	1
Glendive	4,716	191	4,050.0	0	1	0	2	16	168	4
Total	**9,250**	**224**	**2,421.6**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**23**	**188**	**5**
Deer Lodge	10,244	584	5,700.9	0	0	2	11	87	465	19
Total	**10,244**	**584**	**5,700.9**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**11**	**87**	**465**	**19**

TABLE 8
1993 MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

Agency	1993 Population	Index	Rate	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MVT
Fallon	1,248	11	881.4	0	0	0	1	0	10	0
Baker	1,830	29	1,584.7	0	0	0	0	6	19	4
Total	**3,078**	**40**	**1,299.6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**29**	**4**
Fergus	6,314	97	1,536.3	0	0	0	2	15	75	5
Lewistown	6,348	283	4,458.1	0	1	1	9	21	245	6
Total	**12,662**	**380**	**3,001.1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**11**	**36**	**320**	**11**
Flathead	43,691	1,605	3,673.5	0	20	5	30	310	1,150	90
Columbia Falls	3,106	91	2,929.8	0	2	1	2	10	71	5
Whitefish	4,645	403	8,676.0	1	0	3	12	34	340	13
Kalispell	12,713	1,488	11,704.6	0	3	5	15	75	1,350	40
Total	**64,155**	**3587**	**5,591.2**	**1**	**25**	**14**	**59**	**429**	**2911**	**148**
Gallatin	23,629	497	2,103.3	0	4	1	17	102	334	39
Belgrade	3,693	108	2,924.5	0	1	1	4	18	81	3
Bozeman	(24,318)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manhattan	1,104	36	3,260.9	0	0	1	0	4	31	0
Three Forks	1,276	24	1,880.9	0	0	0	3	1	7	1
West Yellowstone	965	77	7,979.3	0	0	0	0	12	62	3
MSU	0	165	0.0	0	2	0	3	3	155	2
Total	**30,667**	**907**	**2,957.6**	**0**	**7**	**3**	**27**	**140**	**670**	**48**
Garfield	(1,457)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Glacier	(9,111)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cut Bank	(3,329)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Golden Valley	(915)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Granite	2,583	74	2,864.9	0	0	1	3	21	43	6
Total	**2,583**	**74**	**2,864.9**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**21**	**43**	**6**
Hill	7,647	173	2,262.3	1	2	0	4	28	123	15
Havre	10,519	826	7,852.5	0	0	1	9	71	719	26
Total	**18,166**	**999**	**5,499.3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**13**	**99**	**842**	**41**
Jefferson	5,976	22	368.1	0	1	0	5	4	10	2
Boulder	1,343	5	372.3	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
Whitehall	(1,099)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**7,319**	**27**	**368.9**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**4**	**13**	**2**
Judith Basin	(2,297)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

TABLE 8
1993 MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

Agency	1993 Population	Index	Rate	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MVT
Lake	16,280	162	995.1	0	2	0	10	40	90	20
Polson	3,695	238	6,441.1	0	0	0	3	20	200	15
Ronan	1,663	28	1,683.7	0	0	0	2	1	20	5
St. Ignatius	866	35	4,041.6	0	0	0	1	11	18	5
Total	**22,504**	**463**	**2,057.4**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**16**	**72**	**328**	**45**
Lewis & Clark	22,765	435	1,910.8	0	0	2	40	70	310	13
Helena	26,250	1,620	6,171.4	0	5	15	100	175	1290	35
East Helena	(1,671)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**49,015**	**2,055**	**4,192.6**	**0**	**5**	**17**	**140**	**245**	**1600**	**48**
Liberty	(2,301)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Lincoln	15,911	601	3,777.3	0	1	0	15	110	440	35
Eureka	(1,060)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Troy	(1,075)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**15,911**	**601**	**3,777.3**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**15**	**110**	**440**	**35**
McCone	(2,142)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Madison	6,195	82	1,323.6	1	1	0	6	10	55	9
Total	**6,195**	**82**	**1,323.6**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**10**	**55**	**9**
Meagher	1,850	69	3,729.7	0	0	1	3	6	56	3
Total	**1,850**	**69**	**3,729.7**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**56**	**3**
Mineral	3,536	189	5,345.0	0	2	1	8	33	139	6
Total	**3,536**	**189**	**5,345.0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**33**	**139**	**6**
Missoula Co.	38,677	1,101	2,846.7	2	23	2	57	192	713	112
Missoula	45,442	3,135	6,898.9	1	14	22	35	274	2,645	144
U of M	0	(309)	0.0	0	0	0	6	59	243	1
Total	**84,119**	**4,236**	**5,035.7**	**3**	**37**	**24**	**98**	**525**	**3,601**	**257**
Musselshell	4,187	79	1,886.8	0	0	0	14	30	27	8
Total	**4,187**	**79**	**1,886.8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**30**	**27**	**8**
Park	7,969	129	1,618.8	0	0	0	4	30	85	10
Livingston	7,122	473	6,641.4	0	0	1	5	43	388	36
Total	**15,091**	**602**	**3,989.1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**9**	**73**	**473**	**46**
Petroleum	(521)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

TABLE 8
1993 MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

Agency	1993 Population	Index	Rate	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MVT
Phillips	5,195	120	2,309.9	0	2	0	2	15	90	11
Total	**5,195**	**120**	**2,309.9**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**15**	**90**	**11**
Pondera	3,479	41	1,178.5	0	0	1	8	5	24	3
Conrad	2,851	67	2,350.1	0	0	0	3	2	60	2
Total	**6,330**	**108**	**1,706.2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**11**	**7**	**84**	**5**
Powder River	2,092	21	1,003.8	0	0	0	2	3	15	1
Total	**2,092**	**21**	**1,003.8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**15**	**1**
Powell	3,359	49	1,458.8	1	0	0	2	8	37	1
Deer Lodge	3,566	55	1,542.3	0	0	1	3	7	42	2
Total	**6,925**	**104**	**1,501.8**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**15**	**79**	**3**
Prairie	(1,323)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Ravalli	24,929	250	1,002.8	0	0	0	45	29	169	7
Hamilton	3,085	228	7,390.6	0	0	0	3	15	200	10
Total	**28,014**	**478**	**1,706.3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**48**	**44**	**369**	**17**
Richland	4,121	88	2,135.4	0	0	0	2	14	69	3
Sidney	5,305	180	3,393.0	0	2	0	3	20	150	5
Fairview	1,300	20	1,538.5	0	0	0	1	6	13	0
Total	**10,726**	**288**	**2,685.1**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**6**	**40**	**232**	**8**
Roosevelt	10,216	277	2,711.4	1	1	0	18	57	181	19
Poplar	872	3	344.0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Total	**11,088**	**280**	**2,525.3**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**20**	**57**	**182**	**19**
Rosebud	10,811	201	1,859.2	0	0	2	8	32	147	12
Total	**10,811**	**201**	**1,859.2**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**8**	**32**	**147**	**12**
Sanders	7,686	132	1,717.4	1	0	0	15	27	82	7
T. Falls	1,340	17	1,268.7	0	0	0	1	4	10	2
Total	**9,026**	**149**	**1,650.8**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**16**	**31**	**92**	**9**
Sheridan	2,522	44	1,744.6	0	0	0	0	11	29	4
Plentywood	2,060	58	2,815.5	0	0	0	1	4	50	3
Total	**4,582**	**102**	**2,226.1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**15**	**79**	**7**
Silver Bow	34,833	1,973	5,664.2	1	3	6	37	249	1,594	83
Total	**34,833**	**1,973**	**5,664.2**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**37**	**249**	**1,594**	**83**
Stillwater	6,874	83	1,207.4	0	0	0	5	10	65	3
Total	**6,874**	**83**	**1,207.4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**10**	**65**	**3**

TABLE 8
1993 MAJOR OFFENSES REPORTED BY INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES

Agency	1993 Population	Index	Rate	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	MVT
Sweet Grass	3,184	86	2,701.0	0	1	0	5	15	60	5
Total	**3,184**	**86**	**2,701.0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**15**	**60**	**5**
Teton	6,318	28	443.2	2	1	0	2	7	15	1
Total	**6,318**	**28**	**443.2**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**7**	**15**	**1**
Toole	5,086	116	2,280.8	0	1	0	7	11	85	12
Total	**5,086**	**116**	**2,280.8**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**11**	**85**	**12**
Treasure	(902)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Valley	4,687	57	1,216.1	0	0	0	1	10	45	1
Glasgow	3,676	17	462.5	0	1	0	1	15	0	0
Total	**8,363**	**74**	**884.9**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**25**	**45**	**1**
Wheatland	2,310	37	1,601.7	0	0	0	5	19	11	2
Total	**2,310**	**37**	**1,601.7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**19**	**11**	**2**
Wibaux	(1,152)	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Yellowstone	28,670	737	2,570.6	1	1	4	3	181	510	37
Billings	85,442	6,633	7,763.2	3	36	73	61	1,375	4,768	317
Laurel	6,138	329	5,360.1	1	0	0	3	19	292	14
Total	**120,250**	**7,699**	**6,402.5**	**5**	**37**	**77**	**67**	**1,575**	**5,570**	**368**
State Total	**839,000**									
Adjusted*	**779,383**	**34,440**	**4,418.9**	**18**	**179**	**186**	**788**	**4,943**	**26,724**	**1,602**

* Adjusted total based on actual reporting agencies. Constitutes 92.9% reporting.

JUVENILE STATISTICS
Reported to the
Juvenile Probation
Information System

Introduction

The Juvenile Probation Information System (JPIS) was started by the Montana Board of Crime Control in the early 1970's. The primary purpose of the JPIS system was to serve as a central collection point for statistical data relating to juveniles in the criminal justice system. Prior to 1993 the MBCC was collecting data from 90% of the Juvenile Probation Offices around the state of Montana. Crime in Montana annual reports summarized and reported this data in as fair a manner as possible.

During 1993 a new case management/data collection program was provided to all Juvenile Probation offices throughout Montana. 1993 was a banner year in that 100% of all jurisdictions are now reporting statistical data to the MBCC.

A note of caution to all who use this document to report juvenile criminal activity in the state. Since the MBCC now has 100% reporting the 1993 data figures will appear distorted when compared to prior years. As an example, in prior years there have been an average of about 4,500 juveniles appearing in Juvenile Probation offices. The figures for 1993 indicate that 7,145 juveniles have been processed through this same system. This increase is due to an improved reporting base and does not reflect an increase in the overall caseload of the system. Therefore, care needs to be taken when comparing data from one year to another.

Based on this improved reporting base the data analysis that follows will be directly aimed at 1993 and only limitedly at prior year comparisons. When comparisons are made it will be done mostly on the basis of percentages and not whole numbers.

Montana's Juvenile Justice System

Montana's Juvenile Justice System allows youth to be given consideration not available to adults and, at the same time, denies them some of the constitutional rights adults have. The Youth Court is part of each District Court, but operates as a civil rather than a criminal process. In Youth Court, for example, juveniles are "referred" rather than "arrested" or "charged". They are found to be "delinquent" or "in need of supervision", but are not "convicted" of specific crimes, and, they are "disposed" rather than "sentenced".

A youth may be found to be delinquent only if he/she has committed an act which is criminal for an adult. Burglary, assault, or shoplifting can all lead to a finding of delinquency. A Youth in Need of Supervision (YINS) is a youth who has committed non-criminal acts such as running away, being "ungovernable" or violating curfew. These are only "crimes" because of the youth's age. They are commonly referred to as "status" offenses.

General Activity

The activities of Montana's Youth Courts and Juvenile Probation Offices is typically measured in four components:

1. *The Number of Cases* - the number of individual youth who become involved with the juvenile justice system for some reason, criminal or not. In 1993, 7,145 youth were processed by Youth Courts in Montana. About two-thirds of the cases were males (68%).

2. *The Number of Referrals* - the number of youth encounters with the juvenile justice system. An individual can be referred more than once during the year. In 1993, Youth Courts and Probation Offices handled 10,414 referrals. In any referral, a youth may be charged with more than one crime. However, most youth are referred because of a single crime.

3. *The number of Offenses* - the number of crimes attributed to youths who have been referred to the system. In 1993, Montana had 15,998 criminal and status offenses reported to probation offices which were attributed to juveniles.

4. *The number of detentions* - the number of times youths are confined awaiting court action. Counties have established regional detention programs in response to state and federal requirements to not hold juveniles in adult facilties. Those programs provide both secure and nonsecure detention. In some rural areas, juveniles are still detained in adult facilities (held separately from the adult inmates) for up to twenty-four hours. Any juvenile requiring detention beyond the twenty-four hour period are transfered to one of the regional detention centers. During the course of a year a single youth may be confined more than once. In 1993, 297 youth were detained 357 times.

The caseload on the juvenile justice system in Montana appears to have peaked in 1986 when 5,601 cases and 7,215 referrals were reported. Over the past several years, there has been a gradual decrease in all of these measures. The estimated 1993 statistics (based on comparable reporting schemes) would show a small increase in reported cases and referrals from the previous year.

Seventy five percent (75%) of the youth involved with the probation system were involved a single time during the year. Fifteen percent (15%) had two referrals, and

ten percent (10%) had more than two referrals during 1993. The distribution seems to be changing from those observed in previous years toward more repeat offenders and less one timers. Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of Montana's youth who have had an encounter with the system, have only one such encounter.

The 479 pre-trial detentions which occurred in 1993 constituted 4.6% of all Juvenile Probation referrals; the 408 youth, 5.7% of all cases handled.

Rate of Referral by Age and Sex

The rate of referral per 1,000 youth at risk for each age and sex can be used to identify critical age/sex groups and predict potential changes in Youth Court activities.

The age/sex pattern for delinquent crimes in Montana appears to be slightly different from national statistics. Montana's 1993 statistics show that the rate for the 17 and 16 year old is approximately the same, being about 20% for each age bracket based on total referrals.

The national and state patterns for female referrals are similar. The interesting point being that Montana's rate for female delinquent referrals is as high, if not higher than the national figures. In 1993, there were 55.7 delinquent referrals for each 1,000 males and 22.6 delinquent referrals for each 1,000 females. Seventeen year old males experienced the highest rate, accounting for 1,471 referrals (20.8% of the male total and 14.1% of the overall total) . Fifteen year old females experienced the highest referral rate with a total of 651 referrals. This group made up 19.5% of the total female referrals.

With respect to status referrals, the rate for Montana males increases with age whereas it peaks at age sixteen for females. Status referrals for males are approximately 25% of delinquent referrals, which is made up of 7078 total referrals with 1424 status referrals and 5654 delinquent referrals. Status referrals for females run about 40% of the delinquent referrals with a total of 3,336 referrals, 1,350 status referrals, and 1986 delinquent.

Source of Referral

Law enforcement authorities are the primary referral source for delinquent youth in Montana. In 1993, police departments and sheriff's offices accounted for 94% of delinquent referrals. Over the years, local law enforcement has traditionally provided the bulk of referrals to the juvenile justice system. The remaining 6% is composed of a wide variety of referral sources including the State Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, tribal courts, parents, and school officials.

Law enforcement was responsible for 87.8% of the status referrals. The Montana Highway Patrol and Courts appear to be responsible for a slightly larger percentage of status referrals over delinquent referrals.

Reason for Referral

Currently six major categories or reasons for referral make up the total number of referrals to the Youth Court.

1. *Crimes against persons* include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and assault. In 1993, the juvenile justice system handled 1,584 referrals which involved crimes against persons.

2. *Property crimes* include burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, receiving and possessing stolen property, and trespassing. In 1993, Montana youth were referred 4,418 times for property crimes.

3. *Offenses against the public order* include weapon offenses, sex offenses, driving under the influence of intoxicants, disorderly conduct, traffic crimes, and court and justice system offenses (escape, contempt, and probation violations). In 1993, 1,115 referrals for offenses against public order were processed.

4. *Offenses against public administration* include false reports to law enforcement, obstructing justice, resisting arrest, and others. In 1993, Montana youth were charged 264 times for public administration violations.

5. *Status offenses* include these offenses which strictly pertain to juveniles. They include runaways, curfew violations, ungovernable, and liquor violations. In 1993, there were 2,807 referrals made for these offenses in Montana.

6. *Drug offenses*. In 1993, 226 referrals were made for substance abuse in Montana.

As indicated above, most juvenile referrals in Montana are primarily for property crimes (42.4% in 1993) or for status offenses (27.0% in 1993). Referrals against public order accounted for 10.7%, public administration for 2.5%, and crimes against persons for 15.2%. Drug offenses were involved only 2.2% of the time.

Referral Offenses

The ten most frequent types of specific delinquent offenses which result in a referral to youth court accounted for approximately 80% of all the delinquent referrals made in 1993.

Although many of the top ten offenses are the same for either sex, the ranking is different. The most common reason for a juvenile to appear in youth court is misdemeanor theft. Misdemeanor theft accounted for 23.2% of the male referrals and 19.4% of the female referrals. The most common violent crime is simple assault. It accounts for 5.7% of the male referrals and 5.1% of the female referrals.

The 1993 statistics for drug offenses show that male misdemeanor possession is mid-range for the offense frequency accounting for 91 of the total referrals. Females charged with misdemeanor possession is lower in frequency with a total of 20 referrals.

The Number of Detentions and Their Trend

The number of pre-trail youth detentions which occurred in Montana during the last eight years can be separated into the major types of offenders - status offenders and delinquents. In both cases, the number has dropped dramatically in recent years. The total number of youth detentions in 1993 was 479.

Status offenders are legally detained for up to 24 hours (excluding holidays and weekends) in non-secure programs. These holds are normally necessary to allow time for investigation, notification of parents, or awaiting placement or transport to another program or locality. Less than 10% of the 1993 detentions involved status offenders. JPIS no longer identifies the specific status offense involved in juvenile detentions. However, in the past, slightly over half of these status offenders were runaways. Two thirds of the status offenses involved the youth being detained 24 hours or less. Half of the youths detained more than 24 hours were referred on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the youths detained for delinquent acts stayed less than 24 hours and 40% of the youths staying more than 24 hours were taken in on a Friday, Saturday, or Sunday.

For those staying more than 24 hours the average length of stay was 6.5 days.

Disposition of Juvenile Offenders

Considering that 80% of the youths appearing before youth court are first offenders, the punishment meted out by the court seems appropriate. Overall, it seems there is a bias toward leniency. Almost half of the delinquent referrals are handled informally. Over 27% of these cases resulted in a warning; 8.5% were dismissed; and 6.0% resulted in probation. In 10.8% of the cases the youth had to make restitution.

TABLE 9
1993 SUMMARY OF JUVENILE REFERRALS (DELINQUENCY CASES)

REASON FOR REFERRAL	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT
STATUS OFFENSES		
Liquor violations	541	5.2
Ungovernable, truancy	1,684	16.2
Runaway	582	5.6
Total Status	**2,807**	**27.0**
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS		
Homicide	4	0.0
Rape	22	0.2
Robbery	25	0.2
Aggravated Assault	58	0.6
Simple Assault	583	5.6
Other	892	8.6
Total Offenses Against Persons	**1,584**	**15.2**
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY		
Burglary	359	3.4
Larceny	2,523	24.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	164	1.6
Arson and Vandalism	891	8.6
Trespassing	376	3.6
Other Property Offenses	105	1.0
Total Property	**4,418**	**42.4**
OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		
False reports	27	0.3
Obstructing, Resisting	107	1.0
Other	130	1.2
Total Public Administration	**264**	**2.5**
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC ORDER		
Weapons	40	0.4
Sex Offenses	108	1.0
Driving Under the Influence	2	0.0
Disorderly Conduct	446	4.3
Traffic Crimes	24	0.2
Other Offenses Against Public Order	495	4.8
Total Public Order	**1,115**	**10.7**
DRUG OFFENSES		
Drug offenses	226	2.2
Total Drug Offenses	**226**	**2.2**
GRAND TOTAL	**10,414**	**100.0**

TABLE 10
1993 SUMMARY OF
JUVENILE REFERRALS
(STATUS VS DELINQUENT CASES)

REASON FOR REFERRAL	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT
STATUS OFFENSES	2,807	27.0%
DELINQUENT OFFENSES	7,607	73.0%
TOTAL	**10,414**	**100.0%**

TABLE 11
COMPARISON OF JUVENILE OFFENSES
IN MONTANA
(1992 vs 1993)

OFFENSE	% REPORTED 1992	% REPORTED 1993
Crimes Against Persons	8.9%	15.2%
Crimes Against Property	73.5%	42.4%
Crimes Against Public Order & Public Administration	15.8%	13.2%
Drug Offenses	1.7%	2.2%
Status Offenses	29.6%	27.0%

600 copies of this public document were published at an estimated cost of $1.90 per copy, for a total cost of $1,140.00, which includes $1,140.00 for printing and $.00 for distribution.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY